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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/695,360	10/28/2003	Anthony J. Bonfardeci	· MOTP:102US	5974
24041 7	7590 02/28/2006		EXAMINER	
SIMPSON & SIMPSON, PLLC			RODRIGUEZ, WILLIAM H	
5555 MAIN STREET WILLIAMSVILLE, NY 14221-5406			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		3746	
			DATE MAILED: 02/28/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/695,360	BONFARDECI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	William H. Rodriguez	3746	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a			
Period for Reply			
 A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a report of will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH tute, cause the application to become ABAI	ATION. ly be timely filed IS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22	P. December 2005.		
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow		s, prosecution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice unde			
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application	on.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd			
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-11,16 and 19</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) <u>12-15,17 and 18</u> is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and			
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami	ner		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a		the Examiner	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre	•	• •	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreignal All b) Some * c) None of:	gn priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1	19(a)-(d) or (f).	
1. Certified copies of the priority docume	ents have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority docume		lication No	
3. Copies of the certified copies of the pr	riority documents have been re	ceived in this National Stage	
application from the International Bure	eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a li	st of the certified copies not re	ceived.	
Attachment(s)			
) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	,	nmary (PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Mail Date mal Patent Application (PTO-152)	
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) \(\text{Other: } \(\text{Other: } \)		

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FINAL REJECTION

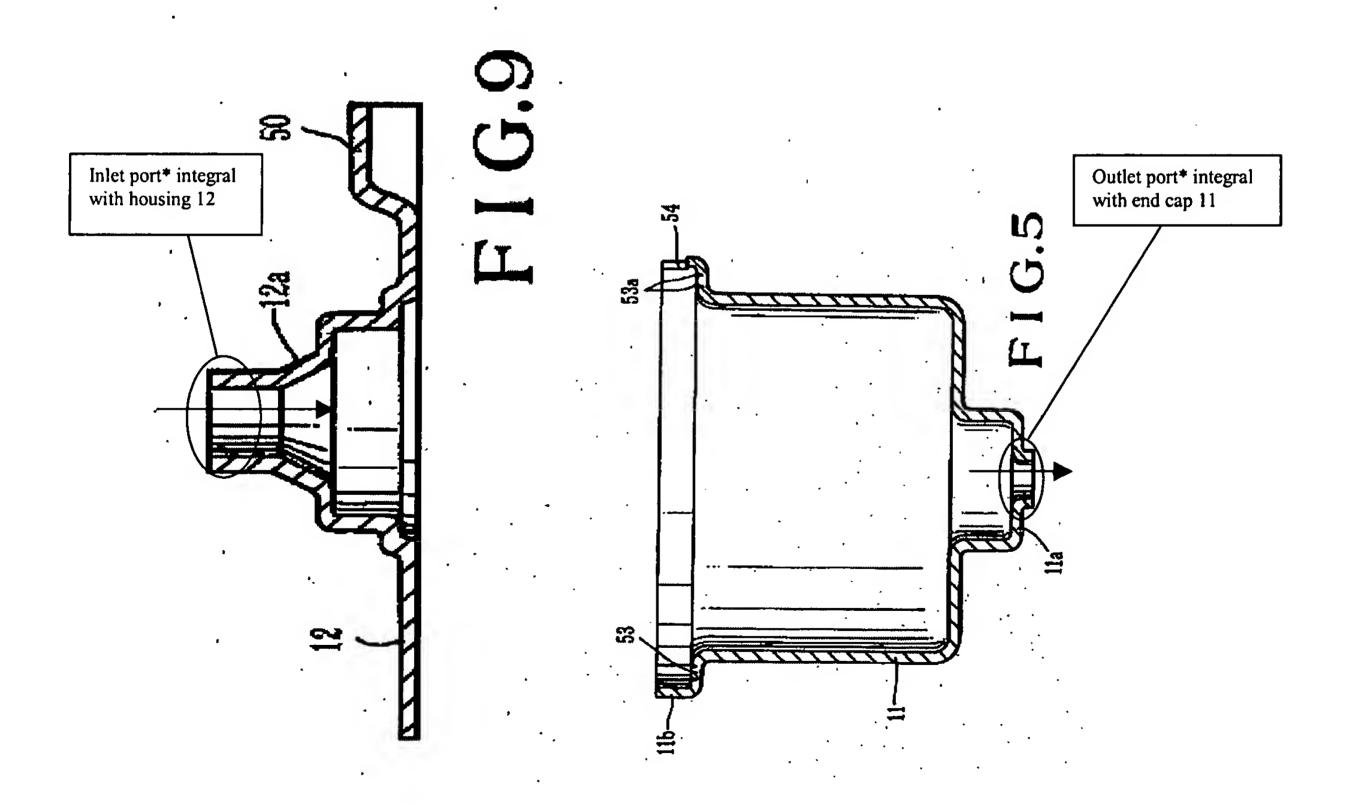
This office action is in response to the amendment and remarks filed 12/22/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

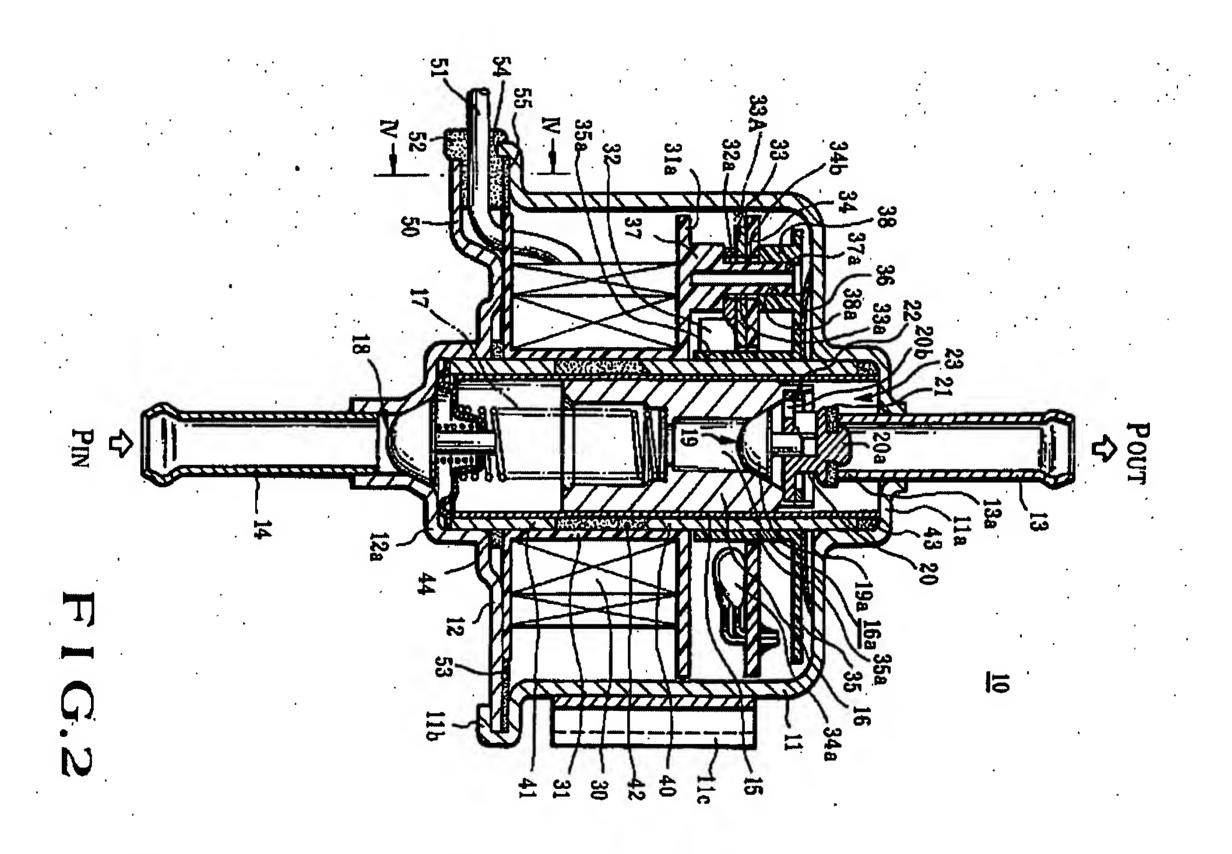
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-5, 8, 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Masaka et al. (US 4,643,653).



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The lid 11 and end cap 12 make up the housing. The inlet port* is integral with the lid 12 and the outlet port* is integral with the end cap. Nipples 13 and 14 are inserted into the inlet and outlet ports respectively.

*According to the Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, the definition of "port" is an opening for intake or exhaust. Therefore, based on this dictionary definition, a broadest reasonable interpretation of the limitation "port" is interpreted to mean the opening for intake and exhaust shown by Masaka'653.



With respect to claim 1, Masaka teaches an electromagnetic fuel pump, comprising: a pump; electronic switching circuitry (column 6 lines 51-57) for controlling an electromagnetic coil 30 operatively arranged to operate said pump; and, a housing arranged to house said pump and said coil, said housing (12) comprising an integral (see column 3 lines 29-33) inlet port and an end cap 11 with an integral outlet port. See particularly Figures 2, 5 and 9 above.

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With respect to claim 2, Masaka teaches that the electromagnetic fuel pump further comprising a drive circuit (column 4 lines 22-24) housed within said housing, said drive circuit operatively arranged to drive said coil.

With respect to claim 3, Masaka teaches that the drive circuit further comprises a diode operatively arranged as a surge suppressor (column 4 line 29; column 6 lines 56-57).

With respect to claim 4, Masaka teaches that the housing further comprises at least one mounting flange 11c. See particularly Figure 3.

With respect to claim 5, where a product by process claim (in the instance case, a housing made by a molding process) is rejected over a prior art product (Masaka's housing) that appears to be identical as is the case here, although produced by a different process, the burden is upon the applicants to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the two. See *In re Marosi*, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

With respect to claim 8, Masaka teaches that the inlet port further comprises a bore; wherein said bore is operatively arranged for adhesion to an inlet fuel hose coupling nipple 14. See particularly Figure 2 above.

With respect to claim 11, Masaka teaches that the outlet port further comprises a bore; wherein said bore is operatively arranged for adhesion to an outlet fuel hose coupling nipple 13. See particularly Figure 2 above.

With respect to claim 16, Masaka teaches that the electronic switching circuitry is mounted on a printed circuit board 34 within said housing, and said electromagnetic coil 30 is mounted on a bobbin assembly 31 fixedly secured to said printed circuit board. See particularly Figures 1, 2, 15; column 4 lines 28-31.

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a parent

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such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the

manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masaka

et al. (US 4,643,653).

With regards to the word "integral" used in the claims rejected below, "the court has held

that the use of a one piece construction instead of the structure disclosed in [prior art] would be

merely a matter of obvious engineering choice", which is not sufficient by itself to patentably

distinguish the invention over an otherwise old device satisfying the structural limitations but

comprised of several parts. See MPEP 2144.04 V.

With respect to claim 6, Masaka teaches that the inlet port further comprises a nipple 14,

operatively arranged for coupling with an inlet fuel hose. Masaka does not teach that the inlet

port is integral with the nipple 14. However, as stated by the court, the use of a one piece

construction instead of the structure disclosed in Masaka would have been merely a matter of

obvious engineering choice within the level of one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the

invention was made. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to

make Masaka's inlet port integral with the nipple 14 in order to reduce manufacturing cost and

time by making a one-piece construction rather than several pieces.

With respect to claim 9, Masaka teaches that the outlet port further comprises a nipple

13, operatively arranged for coupling with an outlet fuel hose. Masaka does not teach that the

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outlet port is integral with the nipple 13. However, as stated by the court, the use of a one piece construction instead of the structure disclosed in Masaka would have been merely a matter of obvious engineering choice within the level of one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to make Masaka's outlet port integral with the nipple 13 in order to reduce manufacturing cost and time by making a one-piece construction rather than several pieces.

5. Claims 7, 10 and 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masaka et al. (US 4,643,653) in view of Masaka (US 4,306,842).

With respect to claims 7 and 10, Masaka'653 teaches that the inlet port comprises an insert 14 and that the outlet port comprises an insert 13. Masaka'653 does not teach that the inserts 13, 14 are threaded into the ports. However, Masaka'842 teaches an electromagnetic pump similar to Masaka's 653, wherein an insert inlet port 23 comprises threads in order to easily remove/replace said insert in case of failure or maintenance. Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to Masaka'653 inserts 13, 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance. See particularly Figure 2 of Maska'842.

Masaka'653 inserts 13 and 14 are brazed/welded to their corresponding ports. If either or both of the inserts 13 and 14 were broken, it would have been very costly and time consuming

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to remove the inserts to replace them. As taught by Masaka'842, a better solution to avoid these costly repairs is to make the inserts threadable so that if they fail, it is easier to replace them.

With respect to claim 19, Masaka'653 teaches an electromagnetic fuel pump, comprising: a pump; electronic switching circuitry (column 6 lines 51-57) for controlling an electromagnetic coil 30 operatively arranged to operate said pump; and, a two piece housing (11, 12) operatively arranged to house said pump and said coil, said two piece housing comprising a first material, wherein a first piece 11 of said two piece housing comprises an insert inlet port 14 and a second piece 12 of said two piece housing comprises an insert outlet port 13. Masaka'653 does not teach that the insert inlet port and the insert outlet port comprise threads for threadably receiving nipples having threads. However, Masaka'842 teaches an electromagnetic pump similar to Masaka's 653, wherein an insert inlet port 23 comprises threads in order to easily remove/replace said insert from said inlet port in case of failure or maintenance (see Figure 2 of Masaka'842). Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to Masaka'653 inserts 13, 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance. See particularly Figure 2 of Masaka'842.

Masaka'653 inserts 13 and 14 are brazed/welded to their corresponding ports. If either or both of the inserts 13 and 14 were broken, it would have been very costly and time consuming to remove the inserts to replace them. As taught by Masaka'842, a better solution to avoid these costly repairs is to make the inserts threadable so that if they fail, it is easier to replace them.

Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, the inlet and outlet ports of Masaka'653 can be adapted for threadably inserting and removing threaded nipples 13 and 14. Therefore, as taught

by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to the inlet and outlet ports of Masaka'653 for threadably inserting and removing threaded nipples 13 and 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance.

Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have made Masaka's 653 inserts of a different material (i.e., plastic) than the housing in order to make the pump lighter (in case of a portable pump) and/or to reduce the cost of manufacturing the inserts and maintenance costs.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 12-15, 17 and 18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

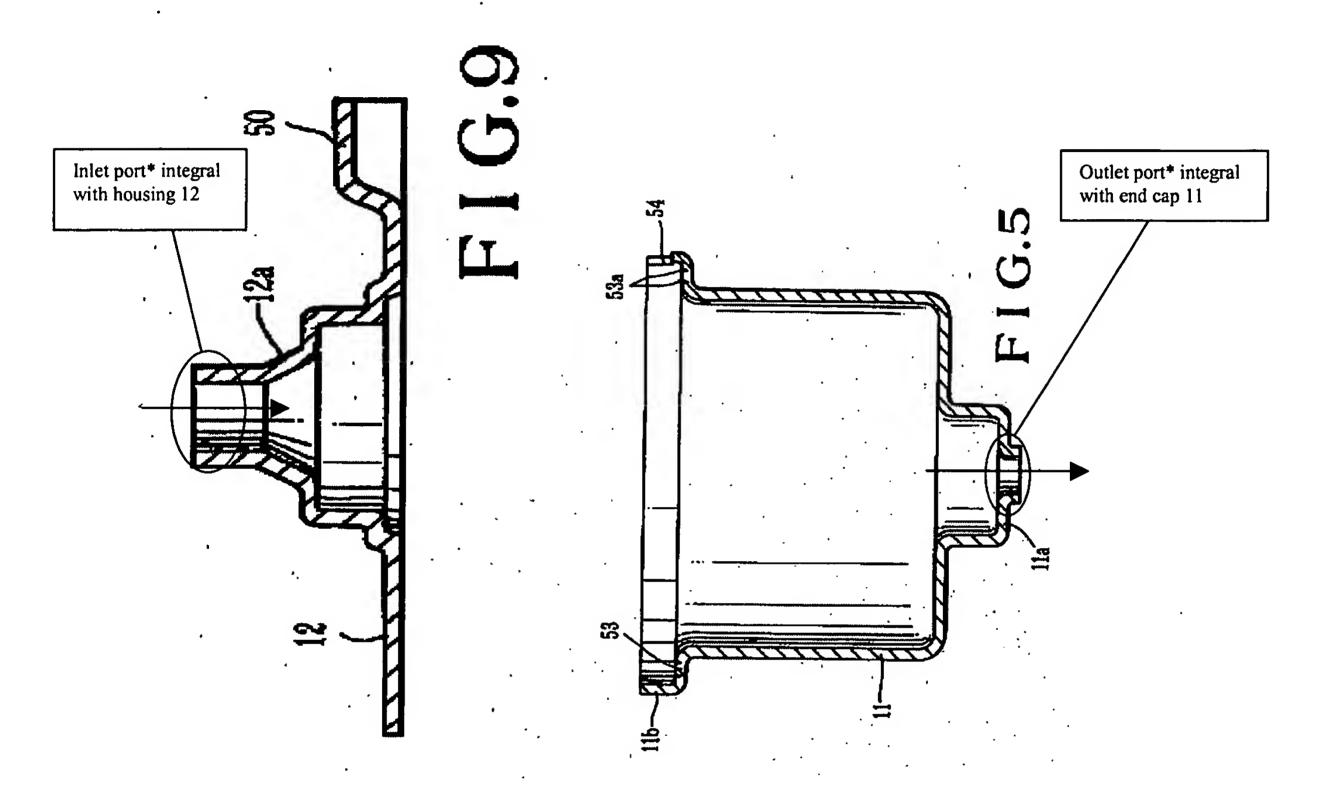
7. Applicant's arguments filed 12/22/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons.

With respect to claim 1, on page 9 applicant argues that Masaka'653 identifies pipes 13 and 14 as the ports, not portions 11a and 12a.

As clearly stated in the rejection above, the broadest reasonable interpretation of "a port" according to the dictionary definition is an opening for intake or exhaust. Therefore, given the claimed recitations "an inlet port; and an outlet port" their broadest reasonable interpretation,

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Masaka teaches said housing (12) comprising an integral inlet port and an end cap 11 with an integral outlet port. See Figure 5 and 9 below.



With respect to claim 19, on page 11 applicant argues that Masaka teaches that pipes 45 and 46 are attached to fixtures 23 and 24 with pressure, brazing, swage, or other non-threaded arrangements (col. 5 lines 37-40). However, neither Masaka'653 nor Masaka'842 teach this on col. 5 lines 37-40.

Masaka'653 in col. 5 lines 37-40 teaches:

Rotation of the stacked assembly including the coil bobbin 31 housed in the pump housing is prevented by utilizing a frictional force between the adjacent members or by providing an anti-rotational engaging member between the coil bobbin 31 and the lid 12. With this arrangement, the heat sink 33 can be brought into contact with the inner wall of the body 11 so as to allow

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Masaka'842 in col. 5 lines 37-40 teaches:

through the connections between the sleeve and the fittings 23 and 24. The inlet and outlet fixtures 23 and 24 are provided with pipes 45 and 46 for connecting the inlet passage 23b and the outlet passage 24b of respective fixtures 23 and 24 to the usual associated elements. 40 The electromagnetic pump of this invention can be

Moreover, Masaka'842 teaches an electromagnetic pump similar to Masaka's 653, wherein an insert inlet port 23 comprises threads in order to easily remove/replace said insert from said inlet port in case of failure or maintenance (see Figure 2 of Masaka'842). Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to Masaka'653 inserts 13, 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance. See particularly Figure 2 of Maska'842.

Masaka'653 inserts 13 and 14 are brazed/welded to their corresponding ports. If either or both of the inserts 13 and 14 were broken, it would have been very costly and time consuming to remove the inserts to replace them. As taught by Masaka'842, a better solution to avoid these costly repairs is to make the inserts threadable so that if they fail, it is easier to replace them.

Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to the inlet and outlet ports of Masaka'653 for threadably inserting and removing threaded nipples 13 and 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance.

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Conclusion

8. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Rodriguez whose telephone number is 571-272-4831. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy S. Thorpe can be reached on 571-272-4444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

William H. Rodriguez

Primary Examiner Art Unit 3746

)E, fr. L populus] (14c) chiefly did n to bubble, ripple, prob. of init

opi, fr. OE popæg, popig, modif of a genus (Papaver of the family chiefly annual or perennial him vers, and capsular fruits including cultivated as ornamentals medicinally 2: a strong reddict

pappekak, lit., soft dung, fr. Den or writing : NONSENSE ed ornament often in the form of he upright ends of seats in Gothe

oppy used chiefly as a topping or

ed or unannounced quiz ark — used for flavored and col

sure that can be pulled by hand in

t popolaccio rabble, aug. of popolo : the common people : MASSES ?

iris, fr. populus the people, a peogeneral public 2: suitable to the licative of the understanding and the war) b: suited to the means at ~ prices) 3: frequently enmmonly liked or approved (a very ar-ly adv

): a coalition esp. of leftist politinent; specif: one sponsored and e for gaining power

501): the quality or state of being

ed; -iz-ing vi (1593): to cater to ar: as a : to cause to be liked or lly understandable or interesting a-la-ra-'zā-shan\ n — pop-u-lar-

a doctrine in political theory that t to the will of the people 2:1 = right of the people living in a by vote of their territorial legislapermitted there

-lat-ing [ML populatus pp. of sle] (1578) 1: to have a place in or provide with inhabitants: PED

LL population-, populatio, fr. t. mber of people or inhabitants in a individuals occupying an area of I particles at a particular energy 2: the act or process of populatiduals having a quality or charge rganisms inhabiting a particular ng organisms that represents the on begins 4: a group of individnich samples are taken for statistig \-shnəl, -sh>-n²l\ adj

ramiding of numbers of a biologt increase in human numbers itponential population growth 334 the people] (1892) 1: a member ent the common people; esp. often arty formed in 1891 primarily to ivocate the free coinage of silver ies 2: a believer in the rights, eople — pop-u-lism \-,li-zəm\'\ri

relating to, or characterized by

L populosus, fr. populus people] having a large population 201 - pop-u-lous-ly adv - pop-0-

gh-buge[] (1758): a small vivipathe No. Atlantic Ocean with a

IF porcelaine cowrie shell, porce va, lit., little pig, fr. L porcellus, : of the shell - more at FARROW rous, nonporous, and usu trans t consists essentially of kaolin gh temperatures - por ce lain, or por-cel·la-ne-ous \por-sa-li-

n opaque glassy coating on metal

-\ vi -ized; -iz-ing (1951) 100

fr. OF, fr. L porticus portico, ff. ore at FORD] (14c) 1: a covered ding and usu, having a separate

. porcus pig - more at FARROW ng swine

por che-(.)no\ n. pl-ni \-(.)ne\ [It, short for fungo porcino, union mushroom] (1976): a wild edible boletus mushroom (esp. properties of the porce of the with the hair and constituting an world terrestrial family (Hystricidae) and a New World arboreal

budy (Erethizontidae) hady Elish n (1681): any of several bony fishes (family Diodon-having sharp spines covering the hody see having sharp spines covering the body; esp: a spotted chiefly liftsh (Diodon, hystrix) that is olive to be a spotted chiefly fish (Diodon hystrix) that is olive to brown above with white

below porty in pored; por ing [ME pouren] (13c) 1: to gaze wore porty or ead studiously or attentively — usu, used with over 3 menty or meditate steadily

prefect or meditate steadily

prefect or meditate steadily

prefict or meditate steadily

prefic preflect or meditate steadily by small interstice (as small

port (1922): a fungus (family Boletaceae or Polyporaceae)

bring the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores within tubes or pores fr. Sp & Pg. por get n. pl porgles also porgy [alternof pargo, fr. Sp & Pg. phager. [r. Gk phageos] (1671) 1: a blue-spotted crimson food the phagers pagrus of the family Sparidae) of the eastern and western the phagras of various fishes of the same family 2 falter. of any of various bony fishes (as a menhaden) of families other

in that or the pork n [ME, fr. OF porc pig, fr. L porcus — more at FARnot (pork, 1: the fresh or salted flesh of swine when dressed for food
not (140) 1: the fresh or salted flesh of swine when dressed for food tovernment money, jobs, or favors used by politicians as patronage harrel n (1909): government projects or appropriations yielding nth paironage benefits; also: PORK 2

por belly n (ca. 1950); an uncured side of pork porter \por-kor, por-\ n (1657); HOG; esp: a young pig fattened for

mble use as fresh pork meuse as it sai pork pi-, pork-\ n [fr. its shape] (1860); a hat with a by telescoped crown, flat top, and brim turned up all around or up in bock and down in front porky \por-ke, por-\ adj pork-i-er; -est (1852) : resembling a pig

parky por ke n. pl porkies (1900): PORCUPINE pri \porn\ also por no \'por-(,)no\n. often attrib (1962) : PORNOGRA-

mang-ra-pher \por-na-gra-far\ n (1850); one who produces porpring ra phy \-fe\,n [Gk pornographos, adj., writing about prostipis ir porne prostitute + graphein to write; akin to Gk pernanai to pl porce journey - more at FARE CARVE] (ca. 1864) 1: the depicim offerotic behavior (as in pictures or writing) intended to cause and excitement 2: material (as books or a photograph) that deactierotic behavior and is intended to cause sexual excitement 3 the depiction of acts in a sensational manner so as to arouse a quick

nims emotional reaction (the of violence) — por-no-graph-ic violence) por-no-graph-i-cal-ly \-fi-k(2-)le\-adv
pory\por-ne\adj porn-i-er; -est (1961): of, relating to, involved in, a being pornography

prosity \pp-'ra-sp-te, po-\ n, pl-ties (14c) 1 a: the quality or suit of being porous b: the ratio of the volume of interstices of a miterial to the volume of its mass : 2: PORE

prous \por-os, por-\ adj (14c) 1 a: possessing or full of pores b containing vessels (hardwood is ~) 2 a: permeable to fluids b permeable to outside influences (his imagination is astonishingly ~ -Elizabeth Hardwick 3: capable of being penetrated (~ national

bundaries (a cefense) — po-rous-ly adv — po-rous-ness new polyria (por fir-e-a) n [NL, fr. ISV porphyrin] (1923): any of social usu, hereditary abnormalities of porphyrin metabolism; characterized by excretion of excess porphyrins in the urine. mohy-rin \'por-fa-ran\ n [ISV, [r. Gk porphyra purple] (1910) : any d vinous compounds with a structure that consists essentially of four

proble rings joined by four = CH groups; esp: one (as chlorophyll a hemoglobin) containing a central metal atom and usu. exhibiting mphy-rit-ic \por-fa-!ri-tik\ adj [ML porphyriticus, fr. Gk por-hyriikos fr. porphyrites (lithos) porphyry] (15c) 1: of or relating to

pophyry 2: having distinct crystals (as of feldspar) in a relatively

mphy-rop-sin \por-fo-'rap-son\ n [Gk porphyra purple + E -opsin (min-modopsin)] (1930): a purple pigment in the retinal rods of freshmic fishes that resembles rhodopsin

MPhyry 'por-f(2-)re\ n. pl-ries [ME porphiri, fr. ML porphyrium, de-of-L porphyrites, fr. Gk porphyrites (lithos), lit., stone like Tyrian purple, ir, porphyra purple] (15c), 1: a rock consisting of feldspar amais embedded in a compact dark red or purple groundmass, 2

misneous rock of porphyritic texture.

Impolse porpos, n [ME porpoys, fr. MF porpois, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. MF porpois, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. MF porpois, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. MF porpois, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. MF porpois, fr. MF porpois, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. MF porpois, fr. ML porcopiscis, fr. MF porpois, fr. MF p Porcus pig + piscis fish - more at FARROW. FISH] (14c) 1: any of limily (Phocoenidae) of small gregarious toothed whales; esp : a dunisabuted usu. largely black whale (Phocoena phocoena) of the No. Allanic and Pacific 5 to 8 feet (1.5 to 2.4 meters) long 2: DOLPHIN la Minet pa-\ adj [L porrectus, pp. of porrigere to stretch out, pp. forward + regere to direct — more at PORTEND. RIGHT] (15c) alcided forward (~ antennae)

portige vor-ij, par-\ n [alter. of pottage] (ca. 1643): a soft food made by boiling meal of grains or legumes in milk or water until thick

with a single and usu. flat and pierced handle

[ME, fr. OE & OF, fr. L portus — more at FORD]

[MA]

[ME, fr. OE & OF, fr. L portus — more at FORD]

[MA]

[ME, fr. OE & OF, fr. L portus — more at FORD] a harbor town or city where ships may take on or discharge GIEO DE AIRPORT 3: PORT OF ENTRY

Port n [ME porte, fr. MF, gate, door, fr. L porta passage, gate; akin to L portus port] (bef. 12c) 1 chiefly Scot: GATE 2 a: an opening (as in a valve seat or valve face) for intake or exhaust of a fluid b: the area of opening in a cylinder face of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also: such a passageway 3. a: an opening in a vessel's side (as for admitting light or loading cargo) b archaic: the cover for a porthole: 4: a hole in an armored vehicle or fortification through which guns may be fired 5: a hardware interface by which a computer communicates with another device or system-

sport n [ME, fr. MF, fr. porter to carry, fr. L portare] (14c). 1.: the manner of bearing oneself 2 archaic: STATE 3 3: the position in which a military weapon is carried at the command port arms *port vt [*port] (1580): to turn or put (a helm) to the left, - used chiefly

as a command sport n [prob. fr. sport or sport] (ca. 1625): the left side of a ship or aircraft looking forward — called also larboard; compare STARBOARD

port in [Oporto, Portuga] (1691): a sweet fortified wine of rich taste and aroma made in Portugal; also: a similar wine made elsewhere portable 'porto-bal, por-\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL portabilis, fr. L portare to carry — more at FARE] (15c) 1 a: capable of being carried or moved about \(a \sim TV \) \(a \sim sawmill \) b: usable on many computers without modification (~ software). 2 archaic: BEARABLE - POFta-bil-i-ty \.por-ta-bi-la-te, .por-\ n — por-ta-bly \'por-ta-ble, 'por-\

adv portable n (1883): something that is portable 'por-tage \'por-tij, 'por-, 3 is also por-'tazh\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. porter to .carry] (15c). 1: the labor of carrying or transporting 2 archaic: the cost of carrying: PORTERAGE 3 a tathe carrying of boats or goods overland from one body of water to another or around an obstacle (as a rapids): b: the route followed in making such a transfer with por-tage \!por-tij, 'por-; por-'tazh\ vb por-taged; por-tag-ing vt

(1864): to carry over a portage wi: to move gear over a portage portal 'portal', portal fr. ME, fr. ML portale city gate, porch, fr. neut. of portalis of a gate, fr. L porta gate — more at PORT] (14c) 1 DOOR, ENTRANCE esp: a grand or imposing one 2: the whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church 3: the approach or entrance to a bridge or tunnel 4: a communicating part on area of an organism; specif: the point at

which something (as a pathogen) enters the body. portal adj [NL porta transverse fissure of the liver, fr. L, gate] (1845) 1: of or relating to the transverse fissure on the underside of the liver where most of the vessels enter 2: of, relating to, or being a portal and the state of t

portal system n [portal vein] (1851): a system of veins that begins and ends in capillaries portal-to-portal adj (1943): of or relating to the time spent by a

worker in traveling between the entrance to an employer's property and the worker's actual job site (as in a mine) (~pay) portal vein n [2portal] (1845): a vein that collects blood from one part of the body and distributes it in another through capillaries; esp: a vein carrying blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver por-ta-men-to \por-ta-men-(,)to, por-\n. pl -men-ti \-(,)te\ [It, lit., act of carrying, fr. portare to carry, fr. L] (1771): a continuous gliding

movement from one tone to another (as by the voice). por-ta-pak or por-ta-pack \'por-ta-,pak, 'por-\'n [portable: + 'pack] (1970): a small portable combined videotape recorder and camera :.. port arms n [fr. the command port arms!] (ca. 1890): a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held diagonally in front of the body with the muzzle pointing upward to the left::also: a command to as-

sume this position and a por-ta-tive \'por-ta-tiv, 'por-\ adj [ME portatif, fr."MF, fr. L portatus,

pp. of portare] (14c): PORTABLE : port-cui-lis \port-'k-les, port-\ n [ME portcolice, fr. MF porte coleïce, lit., sliding door] (14c): a grating of iron hung over the gateway of a fortified place and lowered between grooves to prevent passage

port de bras \por-de-bra\ n [F, lit., carriage of the arm] (1912): the technique and practice of arm movement in ballet

Port du Sa-lut \por-do-so-'lü, -sa-; -sol-'yü, -sal-\ n [F port-du-salut, port-salut, fr. Port du. Salut. Trappist abbey in northwest France] (1881): a semisoft pressed ripened cheese of usu. mild flavor originated by Trappist monks in France

Porte \'port, 'port\ n [F, short for Sublime Porte, lit., sublime gate; fr. the gate of the sultan's palace where justice was administered] (15c): the government of the Ottoman

empire: porte: co-chere \port-ko-sher, port-\ n [F porte cochère, lit., coach door] (1698) 1: a passageway through a building or screen wall designed to let vehicles pass from the street to an interior courtyard 2 : a roofed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles por-tend por-tend, por- ve [ME, fr. L portendere, fr. por- forward (akin to per through) + tendere to stretch -- more at FOR, THIN] (15c) 1: to give an omen or anticipatory sign of : BODE : 2: INDICATE. SIG-

por-tent \por-, tent. 'por-\ n [L portentum, fr. neut: of portentus, pp. of portendere] (ca. 1587). 1: something that foreshadows a coming event : OMEN 2: prophetic indication or significance (3: MARVEL PRODIGY por-ten-tous \por-ten-tos, por-\ adj (15c) 1: of, relating to, or constituting a portent 2: eliciting amazement or wonder: PRODIGIOUS 3 a: being a grave or serious matter (~ decisions) b': self-consciously

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F. table \ar\ further, \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop. mar \au\ out. \ch\ chin !:\c\ bet \ck\ easy \g\ go \i\:hit \i\ ice \j\ job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, k, ", ce, ce, ue, ue, v, see Guide to Pronunciation



portcullis #3-1-